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PRESTON'S BERRY RANCH

The Youngberry



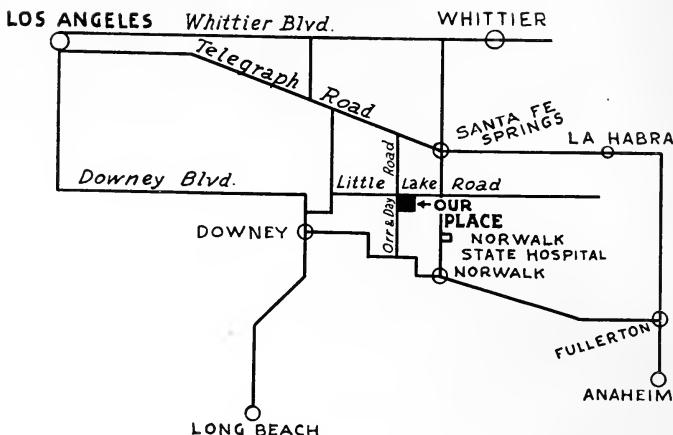
1932

NORWALK
CALIFORNIA

R. F. D. 2

Telephone
Downey 42569

Location



We are located in Los Angeles County on Little Lake Road (at corner of Little Lake and Day and Orr Roads), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north and one mile west of Norwalk State Hospital, or one mile west of Santa Fe Springs, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Downey.

To reach our place come to Santa Fe Springs, then drive west one mile on Little Lake Road, which is first road south of Telegraph Road.

Telegraph Road is the main boulevard from Los Angeles through Santa Fe Springs.

Please Observe When Placing Your Order

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.

REMIT postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or check.

WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when you wish the plants shipped.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES ANYWHERE IN CALIFORNIA ON ORDERS OVER \$2. If ordering from other states enclose postage or express. No mail orders for less than \$2.00.

WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

All Plants are inspected by local horticultural inspectors before leaving our place, and guaranteed to pass inspection on arrival.

All Orders which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash.

GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

PRESTON BERRY RANCH.

Visit Our Field

We will be pleased to have you visit our field, so that we may show you the different varieties and methods of growing. Our knowledge of the business should make it worth your while, as we have been in the commercial berry business for thirty-one years. Our experience should be of some value to you in selecting varieties best adapted to your soil and climate.

In starting a berry planting, success or failure may depend on starting with the right varieties. During the many years that we have been growing berries, we have selected varieties and strains of varieties that are prolific. The varieties listed in this catalog have proven profitable for us, and to other growers to whom we have sold plants, and no doubt will prove profitable for you.

Our plants are absolutely the best that we know how to grow. They are from thrifty, clean, young fields that have been thoroughly inspected, and can be shipped anywhere. We grade carefully, pack in damp moss, and guarantee arrival in good condition, but cannot assume further responsibility.

START WITH GOOD PLANTS—We have built up a reputation in the berry business and in order to maintain this reputation we ship only the very best.

The prime essential in the berry business, as in any other like enterprise, is to plant the best stock obtainable. It would be poor policy to plant cheap stock and expect to get large yields of quality fruit. Plant the best and the extra profits that you will get will soon pay for the slightly higher initial cost of plants. In growing cheaper plants, we would have to sacrifice quality. A liberal discount on orders taken at field.

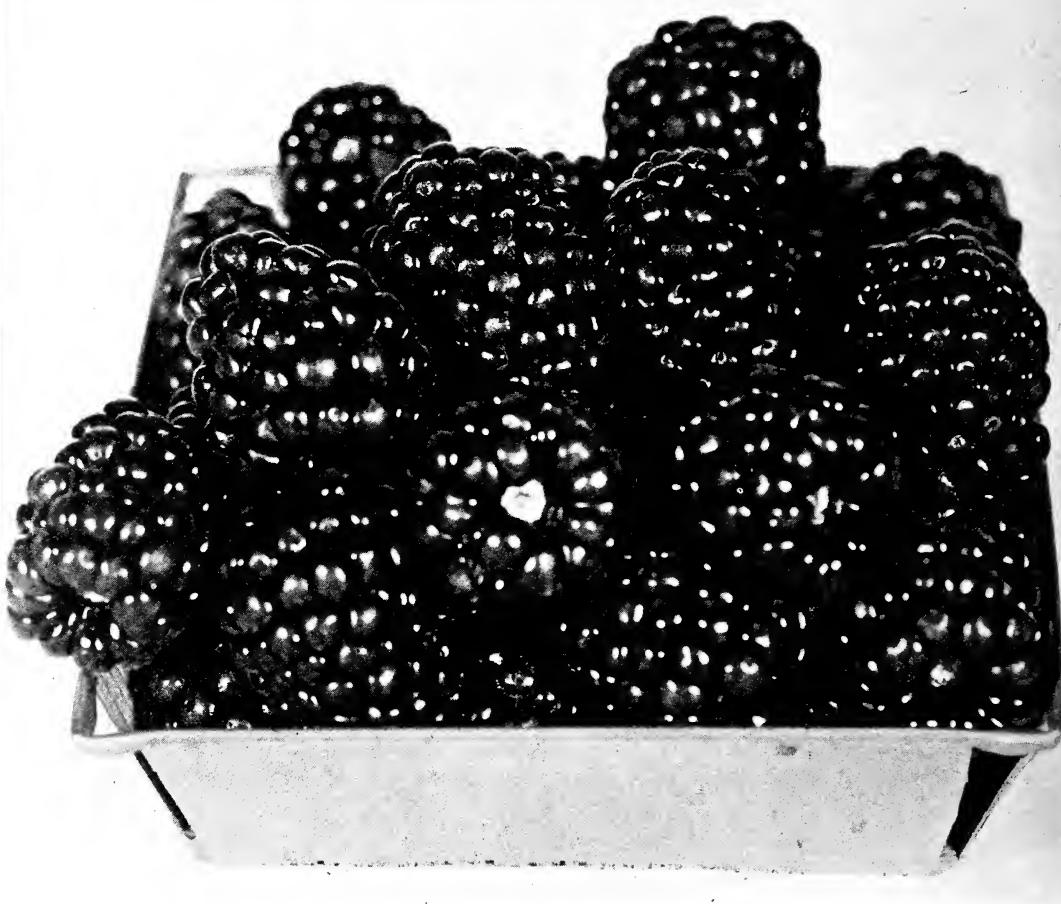
We make no exaggerated claims as to the profits you can make with berries. This catalog is distributed with the idea of helping you to select varieties that will be profitable to you.

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS CATALOGUE TAKEN FROM OUR OWN FIELDS

PRESTON'S BERRY RANCH
Norwalk, California

The Youngberry

(The Improved Loganberry or Youngberry)



A BASKET OF YOUNGBERRIES

The Youngberry, the best and most popular of all bush berries is certainly in a class by itself. Although being a cross between the Loganberry and the Austin Dewberry, it is far superior to either one of its parents. It resembles the dewberry in productiveness, hardiness, and freedom from diseases, the fruit being more like the Loganberry, but is larger, sweeter, and a darker red color with a more pleasing flavor. On account of so few seeds and lack of acid it surpasses other berries in making jam, jelly, and pies. Also it is in great demand as a table berry.

The fruiting season is usually a few days later than the Gardena Dewberry and a few days earlier than the Loganberry. In Southern California the crop

starts ripening between May 15 and June 1, and lasts until about July 10. On account of the heavy yield, fast ripening, and large size, it is the cheapest berry to pick that we have ever grown. For the past three seasons, we had several pickers who picked more than three hundred baskets in a nine hour day.

From a planting of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Feb., 1928, we picked 80,000 half pound baskets in 1929, 92,000 baskets in 1930, and 60,000 baskets in 1931, and expect to get another good crop in 1932.

It is now conceded to be the most popular bush berry in California, on account of its heavy production, health, vigor, and size of fruit. The consumer demands it because it is larger, finer looking, and better flavored than the other

bush berries. The U. S. Dep't of Agriculture sums up its superior qualities as follows: "The disease resistance of the foliage, its apparent resistance to anthracnose, the superb quality of its fruit for dessert, culinary purposes, and as a source of fresh fruit beverage make it especially promising as a commercial and home garden berry."

The Youngberry derives its name from having been crossed by a Mr. Young, of Alabama, several years ago. The Dep't of Agriculture, quick to note its superior qualities has tested it at several experiment stations and recommend it for planting where dewberries are successfully grown.

The bush is a very strong grower and should be trellised for best results. A trellis of two wires (the bottom wire about two and one half feet from the ground, and the top one three and one half feet) is sufficient. Plant eight feet apart in row six feet across, which method takes about 800 plants per acre.

Prices:—10, \$1.50; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$6.50; 1000, \$50.00.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

THORNLESS YOUNGBERRY

The Thornless is a sport from the original and has all its characteristics except the bearing quality. We have fruited the Thornless two seasons but so far they have not proven to be

as heavy bearers as the thorny kind.
Prices:—10, \$2.00; 25, \$3.50; 50, \$6.00; 100, \$10.00; 1000, \$75.00.



Youngberry Tip Plant

The Loganberry

This popular berry is of California origin, being introduced by Judge J. H. Logan about thirty years ago.

The fruit is large, long, an attractive red color, and although quite tart it is a favorite with many people for jam and jelly, and mixes well with other berries, especially raspberries, in making jam.

Blackberries

The Advance Blackberry

This variety is the earliest of any of the blackberries. We usually start picking some time in April, and in warmer localities they are earlier. It is also the firmest and best shipping blackberry. The crop ripens slowly lasting over a period of six to eight weeks.

The first year after planting the vines trail on the ground much like the dewberry. They need no pruning the first year.

As they bloom very early in the season when the weather is likely to be unfavorable for bees to work we have found that less than five plants will not pollinate satisfactorily, so we do not sell less than five plants of this variety. There

The vines are trailing and have to be trellised. The Loganberry has been grown quite extensively in Oregon and Washington for juice. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart; 800 plants per acre.

Prices:—10, \$1.50; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$60.00.

Blackberries

The Advance Blackberry

are two strains of this variety, so by having these strains thoroughly mixed, better pollination results. In a small planting of a single row, best results are obtained by alternating the strains, setting first one then the other in the row. In larger plantings we have found that two plants of one strain to one of the other is desirable. When shipping, the two strains will be put up separately. In large plantings it is a good plan to keep a few stands of bees in or near the field.

Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart; 1000 plants to the acre.

Prices:—10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$50.00.

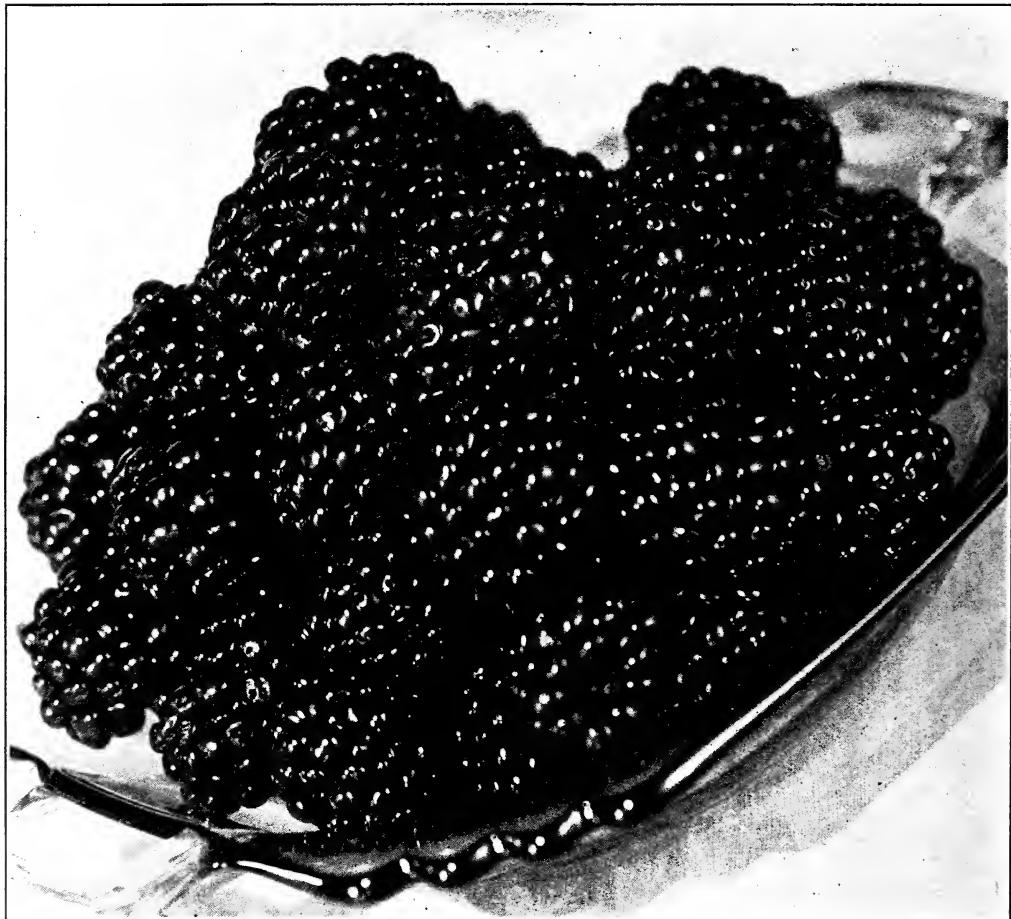
MACATAWA (Improved Crandall or Macatawa Everbearing)

The Macatawa is a bush type blackberry and will produce very satisfactory crops on a wider range of soils and under more adverse conditions than most other varieties of blackberries.

The fruit is uniformly large, firm, very sweet with few seeds, and practically no core. We consider it is the best mid-season blackberry because it never fails to bear abundant crops which last quite a long season, and because the fruit is fine eating fresh as well as for canning. It bears a heavy crop through June and most of July and another light crop immediately after the first one

longer than any of the other blackberries, lasting from about July 15th to October or even later some seasons. The berries are round, medium size, and grow in large clusters like grapes. The canes do not die back every year as do other blackberries but continue to grow as a grapevine; only the fruit spurs dying back each year. This berry is very susceptible to the red-berry trouble and will have to be sprayed for good results.

Plant 10 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart, taking about 600 plants per acre. Prices:—10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$45.00.



MACATAWA BLACKBERRIES

or in the fall; and therefore it derives the name everbearing. The life of this variety is longer than any other bush berry. Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart; 100 plants per acre.

Prices:—10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$45.00.

HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY

The Himalaya Blackberry is a very rank and vigorous grower of the trailing type and has to be trellised.

The fruiting season of this variety is much

With Himalaya Blackberries only four canes should be allowed to grow from the start. They should be trained on high trellis of two wires, with one cane each way on each wire. The canes are headed back when they reach the next bush (about ten feet). No laterals should be allowed to grow between the ground and where the cane reaches the wire. These main canes are left year after year, like eastern grapevines, and all laterals are cut back in the winter to two or three buds.

Raspberries

The different varieties listed in this catalog should do well in the irrigated sections near the coast in California. It has been the general opinion that black raspberries could not be grown with success here, but we have found that they

are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions in many parts of Southern California. Since few people are cognizant of this fact very few Blackcaps have been planted; therefore the demand exceeds the supply and high prices prevail through the season.



FIELD OF BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

BLACK RASPBERRIES

So far we have found that the Cumberland variety is the best for California. It produces a good crop of large, firm, well flavored fruit.

Blackcap raspberries sell for a higher price than any other berry. Our plants

are clean, heavily rooted, and from thriflty new plantings.

Plant 3½ feet apart in rows 6 or 7 feet apart, 1800 plants per acre.

Prices:—10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$35.00.

RED RASPBERRIES

California Surprise:—This is the earliest raspberry grown in California and is considered by many to be the best flavored. They do not ship as well as the Cuthbert or St. Regis, but are unexcelled for the local trade. The fruit ripens about May 15th.

Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart, 3000 plants per acre.

Prices:—10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Cuthbert:—Berries of this variety are generally called Cassberries on the Los Angeles Market. It is considered our best mid-season raspberry. The fruit is large, firm, of fine flavor, and is borne abundantly in large clusters. The fruiting season comes about June 15th and lasts for six weeks or more.

Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart, 3000 plants per acre.

Prices:—10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Strawberries

The plants which are grown for plants only are far superior to the surplus plants that are taken out of a fruiting field. We have found that eastern and northern grown plants are more profitable because being grown in a colder climate the fruiting season is much shorter and therefore the plants have more vitality than local grown plants. We get some of our plants from Oregon but the majority come from Arkansas.

The method of setting plants depends

If fruit is desired the first summer the plants may be set out any time from Nov. 1st to April 1st planting one foot apart in single or double rows, and keeping all runners pulled off. It is also a good plan to pick off first blossoms. This plan requires from 17 to 30 thousand plants per acre, the number depending upon whether single or double row and distance between rows.

The use of the ridge in planting depends upon the quality and surface of



STRAWBERRIES PLANTED IN SINGLE ROWS

upon the conditions present. Most all the commercial growers near the coast use the double row system and those farther inland the single row. The usual method of planting is to set the plants 3 or 4 feet apart in rows about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart if intending to grow a double row, but space the rows only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for the single row method. Plant in February or March and keep the blossoms and runners picked off until June; and then let the runners fill in the row by tipping them where you want them.

Using either one of these methods there will be no crop the first summer but it takes only four or five thousand plants per acre, so the cost of planting is very cheap.

the soil. Where the soil is sandy or contains much gravel and considerable grade to rows, ridges should not be used. If the land is heavy and flat the plants should be set on ridges. Strawberries cannot be grown on alkali soil, or where there is not a plentiful supply of water.

The prices quoted on strawberry plants include the mail or express charges to any point in California. When ordering plants in lots of a thousand or more you may deduct two dollars per thousand from the quoted price and plants will be shipped direct to you from our grower, you paying the express, which we believe will not be over two dollars per thousand. This way there will be no delay and plants will reach you in fresher condition.

Klondyke:—This variety is considered the best commercial strawberry in Southern California. It is the earliest, the finest, and the best shipper, and produces two crops a year, the first in the early spring and the second during the summer. It is a strong grower and a good plant producer. Our eastern grown plants make large thrifty vines that produce heavy crops of well colored berries.

Prices:—25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$7.00.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

New Oregon (Oregon Plum):—This variety produces better flavored fruit than any of the other varieties. They are not only well flavored, but are of a good size, shape, and color, and bear over a long season. It is a good berry for the local markets, but does not ship as well as the Klondyke. These plants do well in rather heavy soil.

Prices:—25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$6.00; 1000, \$10.00.

Carolina:—This variety has been grown only seven or eight years in California but as a commercial berry probably ranks next to the Klondyke. It is a heavy bearer and a good keeper. The fruit is not quite as bright and attractive looking as the Klondyke, but the quality

is just as good. This variety is known in the east as Missionary and on the Los Angeles market as Mission berries. It is the same berry under different names. It grows better in a matted row than most other varieties.

Prices:—25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$7.00.

Progressive (Everbearing):—This is one of the most prolific of the everbearing strawberries, producing fruit six to nine months of the year. The berries are not as large as the Klondyke or Carolina, but are sweet. We recommend it for the home garden.

Prices:—25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$6.00; 1000, \$10.00.

Blakemore:—This variety is a recent introduction and was originated and developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has proven to be the finest strawberry ever propagated for canning and preserving. It has a better flavor than the Klondyke and holds its color and shape better than other varieties. The future looks very promising for this berry especially on account of its preserving qualities.

Prices:—25, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, 6.00; 1000, \$10.00.

Embree's Giant Cherry Rhubarb

This is the best variety grown in California, and produces large well-flavored cherry colored stalks. There are some other strains of the cherry, but Embree's is generally considered the best. It contains very little acid, and is so tender that it may be cooked without peeling.

Three or four plants if well cared for will supply the average family with rhubarb throughout the year. If the plants are set out in January, February, or March the first crop will be ready to pull in six or eight weeks.

Plants of this variety will not come true from the seed, but have to be propagated by subdividing the crowns, which makes it more expensive than the common varieties. However it is well worth the difference in price, and you can make your plants after you once get started.

Rhubarb does well and produces very good crops on good soil with plenty of water. We pick three and some times four crops during the year, and the mar-

ket demand is good. Often the crop will average seven to ten tons per acre for one pulling. For best results it should be well fertilized and irrigated often. Most all the commercial growers fertilize with manure in the late summer or fall, and in addition use light applications (200 to 300 lbs. per acre) of sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of lime, or other nitrogenous fertilizer after each pulling. When pulling, the stalks should be pulled not cut and for market the leaf is cut off, but leaving just a little of the green leaf on the stem. In Southern California the Giant Cherry is picked all through the winter.

If aphids should attack the rhubarb, dust with nico-dust containing 3½% nicotine.

Plant four feet apart in rows six feet apart; 1800 plants per acre.

Prices:—Each 40c; 5, \$1.75; 10, \$3.00; 25, \$7.00; 50, \$12.00; 100, \$20.00; 500, \$85.00; 1000, \$165.00.



FIELD OF RHUBARB SEVEN MONTHS AFTER PLANTING

GOOD COMBINATIONS

Berries and Poultry; rhubarb and poultry; or better still a combination of all three. In this triple combination you have an income every month of the year. Your poultry also furnishes good fertilizer for the berries and rhubarb, and the rhubarb leaves make good greens for the chickens.

Analyzing the present farming situation we can conscientiously say that no other farm products have been paying as well as berries and rhubarb.

In thirty-one years experience in growing berries we have never had a crop failure or failed to show a profit.

BERRY BASKETS

We carry the paper and the tin top basket in the eight and twelve ounce size. We pack all varieties of bush berries in the eight ounce baskets and find that they carry better, keep longer, and bring more money. Strawberries are packed in the 12 ounce baskets.

When ordering baskets be sure to state size and kind wanted.

Prices:—F.O.B. Norwalk either kind 8 oz. size, \$4.00 per 1000; and 12 oz. size, \$4.50 per 1000.

GLOVES FOR BERRY PICKING

The goat skin glove is the only leather glove which is tough, pliable and cheap enough to be practicable for berry picking.

If you are unable to get them from your local dealer we can supply you at 60c per pair, or \$6.25 a box of one dozen pairs of assorted sizes, postpaid. The price at our shed is 50c per pair. These

gloves come in both men's and women's sizes. Give number of pairs of each wanted when ordering. By using these gloves (with the fingers cut off at second joint) the pickers will get more of the berries from the inside of the vines, and they will not catch on the thorns like canvas gloves.

Culture Information

(Our Own Experience)



PICKING RED RASPBERRIES

Irrigation:—Because of soil and climatic conditions it is impossible to give definite rules about irrigation. During the picking season we irrigate about every four or five days (depending on the weather) and the balance of the year every two or three weeks except in the rainy season.

Very sandy soil might require water more often especially for strawberries. It is very necessary to keep the vines growing thriflily through the summer as we have to get good vine growth to produce a heavy crop, therefore it is advisable to use plenty of water. Give the vines a good irrigation when through picking, and again, immediately after pruning which should be done (on most varieties) as soon as the crop is picked.

Pruning:—The Advance Crandall, Macatawa and other blackberries of the bush type require no pruning the first year. The canes lie mostly on the ground the first year, but the second and after the canes stand upright in bushes.

In the spring of the next year after planting, new, stiff, upright canes come up from the roots, and these should be cut back to the height desired (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. for Advance and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 4 ft. for Crandall or Macatawa) just before commencing to pick the berries. This gets

them out of the pickers' way and helps to make the framework for the next year's vine. When the crop is all picked, all the old wood that bore should be cut out, and the laterals of the young canes can be headed back some.

Loganberries require a trellis of two wires; the top wire about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and the bottom one about twelve to fifteen inches lower, or two parallel wires on a cross arm three feet high. The canes are usually left on the ground until February and then put on the trellis. If trellised in the summer or fall, they might get sunburned and therefore not bear as heavy.

No pruning is necessary until the first crop is picked, when all wood that bore berries is cut from the trellis and off at the top of the ground.

The new canes which grow during the spring and summer are trained parallel with the rows under the trellis and put on the wires about February. When the crop is ready to pick, cut back all young growth that will be in the way of the picking.

Youngberries:—The Youngberry can be pruned the same as the Logan, but now most growers cut all the vines off to the top of the ground as soon as the crop is off.

Our method of handling the Youngberry here in Southern California is to leave the canes on the ground until February or until the leaf buds are ready to open, and then put them on the trellis. When the berries commence to ripen, cut out the new growth that is in the way and then when the crop is all picked, cut all the canes off at the top of the ground. But remember that this should be done immediately after the last berries are picked, so that there will be a good cane growth by winter. We do not prune the first year unless the vine growth is extra heavy, in which case some of the smaller canes can be cut out and the longer ones cut back some at the time they are to be put up on the trellis.

Raspberries:—Red raspberry canes should be cut off to within two or three inches of the ground when set out. In the spring when the new canes of the California Surprise reach a height of 12 to 15 inches they should be cut back to about 8 or 10 inches. Pruning at this time will cause laterals to grow out from the main canes. Then about February 1st or when dormant these laterals should be pruned back about one-third their length. The next spring before starting to pick the berries the new canes should be cut back to 10 or 12 inches of the ground. This gets them out of the way of the picking and makes them send out laterals for the next crop. After the crop is off, all the old wood should be cut to the ground. We use a different method with the Cuthbert. When first planted they should be cut back the same as the Surprise but do not prune again until the dormant season in the winter. At this time the canes are topped about 10 to 12 inches above the top wire. The following summer before the crop starts ripening the new canes that come up should be cut back to three or four inches of the ground and then no more pruning until winter time. After the crop is off, all the old canes that bore berries should be cut off at the ground.

Raspberries require more care than other bush berry varieties. Being shallow rooted they require more water and fertilizer for best results. If fertilized with manure it should be well scattered between the rows and soaked in by heavy irrigation.

If they should begin blooming in May or June, prune off the canes having blossoms, thus forcing stronger growth. Most of the sucker plants that come up between the rows should be hoed out.

Black Raspberries:—Blackcaps should be cut back the same as the reds when first planted and need no further pruning the first summer, but should be held up

with a low wire trellis. Ordinarily two wires one foot apart and two feet high is about right. The canes may grow eight or ten feet long the first summer and should be headed back while dormant, on an average about one-third their length. When the crop is picked the old wood is all cut out to the ground and the new handled as before, or if you prefer bushes, the new canes can be headed back a little when they reach three feet high. This will make the canes stand up in bushes the second season. These canes will send out lateral branches which should be headed back the following winter to about twelve inches from the upright canes.

Time to Plant:—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all favorable, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. We consider February the one best month for planting all kinds of berries except Advance.

Fertilization:—On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bush berries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure to twenty tons of barnyard manure per acre will usually give excellent results and will pay. In small plantings, from five to ten pounds per plant of poultry manure and twice that amount of other manures, scattered between the rows and hoed and watered in, usually increases the size and quality of the crop wonderfully.

If manure is not available, from half to one pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per plant scattered between the rows and soaked in at about blossoming time will help. Or if fish meal, blood meal or tankage is available from one to two pounds per plant worked in the ground in February will certainly help make them do their stuff. The time of applying these different fertilizers is important because some materials become available much quicker than others.

On commercial plantings, when manure is not available, from one-half to one ton of fish meal, blood meal, tankage, or a good mixed fertilizer, the exact amount depending on the soil, will usually prove a very good investment. These materials are usually applied about the time growth starts in the spring. For strawberries from three-fourths to one ton per acre of fish meal scattered down the irrigation

furrows and cultivated in, in February and an equal application again when the first crop begins to thin out, usually around the first of June, gives wonderful results on many soils. On small plantings this would be at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per hundred feet to row.

Trellising—It pays to use only redwood posts, as pine rots out too quickly. We use heavy end posts and stretch the wire from one end of the row to the other from the end posts and then staple it up to the inside posts. The end posts should either be braced or the wire should be tied close to the ground on them and then raised up to the desired height on the inside posts. If the wire is stretched tight and the end posts are solid the inside posts may be spaced 25 feet apart and need not be larger than two by two redwood. Some use one wire above the other, while others use crossarms. Each system has its advantages. We make the top wire from three and one-half to four and one-half feet high for blackberries, loganberries, youngberries, the exact height depending on how heavy the vines are at the time we put them up. For raspberries we use very short crossarms that space the wires about one foot apart and let the canes grow up between these wires. For California Surprise one pair of wires $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high is enough. On good land Cuthberts will require another pair twelve or fifteen inches higher.

Spraying (For the Commercial Grower)—In the past berries have required very little spraying in California. During the past few years a microscopic mite known as the blister mite is becoming bad in many sections of this state. This mite enters the blossoms of all the later sorts of blackberries and cause sections of the berry to remain red after the balance of the berry is ripe. In all sections where this condition has appeared all varieties of blackberries, except the Advance and possibly the dewberries, should be sprayed. The Advance and the dewberries blossom very early and, so far as we know, have never been attacked by the blister mite. For this trouble spray in the spring, just when the leaf buds are starting to open with lime-sulphur, one to ten. That is, one gallon of commercial liquid lime-sulphur to ten gallons of water, or if you use the dry lime-sulphur, use fourteen pounds to one hundred gallons of water. Now the above is dormant strength and will burn if used after the plants are leafed out, but should be used when the leaf buds are starting to open and none of the leaves are more than

one-half inch long. A thorough job of spraying at this time will get almost perfect control. In bad cases, or, to get absolute control, a second spraying should be given when the berries are about half through blossoming. This second spraying consists of five pounds of soluble, or wetable sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. For Himalaya blackberries which blossom over a very long period, two or three sprayings during the blossoming time are advisable.

To control the white scale (rose scale), which gets on the canes near the ground and sometimes becomes quite bad, spray during the dormant season with one of the refined lubricating oil sprays, such as Volk, or a number of others on the market. Use at the rate of two gallons to one hundred gallons of water and keep it well mixed.

Sprays for the Home Garden—For redberry which prevents blackberries from ripening uniformly. If only a small planting is to be sprayed get one quart of liquid lime-sulphur from your feed store and mix it with two and one-half gallons of water or get half pound of dry powdered lime-sulphur and mix it with three gallons of water. This can be applied with any kind of a small sprayer. The important part is to completely wet the vines or bushes all over and to apply it at just the right time, which is just when the leaf buds (not blossom buds) are commencing to open. If you have been very seriously bothered the past season by your berries not ripening, give them a second spraying, consisting of one-quarter pound of soluble sulphur to five gallons of water when in full blossom.

For white scale, (rose scale) near the base of the canes, use one-half pint of Volk, or any other good refined oil spray. to three gallons of water. Apply this in the winter while the vines are dormant.

If strawberries should be attacked by aphis (small green plant lice), dust well with Nico Dust. If strawberries are attacked by red spider (an exceedingly small red or yellow mite on the under side of leaves), sometimes one or two spoonfuls of sulphur scattered close around the plants on a hot day will create fumes enough to kill the spiders.

If any other conditions should arise which require spraying, we would suggest that you write for the bulletins listed in the back of this catalog and also take the matter up with your local horticultural commissioner. If at any time we can be of any help we will be glad to do so.

Helps for Berry Growers

During the course of a season we receive a very great many letters asking information concerning berry growing, and while we are always glad to answer these questions as best we can, sometimes it would take many pages to answer completely. It is impossible, in as small a book as our little catalog, to give very complete directions for planting, irrigating, pruning, and caring for all the different varieties of berries. The University of California at Berkeley, and also the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issue a number of circulars and bulletins on growing the different varieties of berries which will be mailed to you absolutely free if you will ask for them. These give a great deal of detailed information which is illustrated with pictures, making them very interesting reading for berry growers.

You can send to the University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California, for Circular No. 164 on Small Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 154 on Irrigation Practice in Growing Small Fruits in California.

Circular No. 265 on Plant Disease and Pest Control.

Bulletin No. 399 in the Blackberry Mite—the cause of redberry disease.

By writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get the following bulletins:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 643, Blackberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 728, Dewberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 887, Raspberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 998, Culture of the Loganberry.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1458, Strawberry Diseases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1027, Strawberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1043, Strawberry Varieties.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1398, Currants and Gooseberries. This last one will explain why we do not grow currants and gooseberries commercially in Southern California.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1488, Diseases of Raspberries and Blackberries.

In addition to these bulletins the University of California gives two correspondence courses, one on Strawberry Growing, and one on Bushberry Growing. These come in seven lessons each and are really good. Each course only costs \$2.00, and is open to every one. If interested address Division of Agriculture Education, University of California, Berkeley, California.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

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We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

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